

THE BROAD AX

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Will promulgate and at all times uphold the true principles of Democracy, but Catholics, Protestants, Priests, Incidents, Single Taxers, Republicans, or anyone else can have their say, so long as their language is proper and responsibility is fixed.

The Broad Ax is a newspaper whose platform is broad enough for all, ever claiming the editorial right to speak its own mind.

Local communications will receive attention. Write only on one side of the paper.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months.....\$1.00

Advertising rates made known on application.

Address all communications to

THE BROAD AX

6523 ST. LAWRENCE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

PHONE WENTWORTH 2597.

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Entered as Second-Class Matter Aug. 19, 1905, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

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The Broad Ax can be found on sale at the last named place and news items and advertisements left there will find their way into these columns.

Artificial Ears.

Artificial ears are so skillfully made that they may with difficulty be distinguished from natural ones, so it is claimed.

When the person who has lost an ear applies to the manufacturer for a substitute there is made a mold of the remaining ear. If there be left any part of the other a mold of that part also must be taken to assist in the fitting of the artificial. Manufacturers assert that no two ears are alike and that it takes a skillful workman to prepare an ear from the mold or molds.

When finished the new ear is pasted on the stump or simply set in the position of the lost ear. It is really only the first artificial ear that is expensive, the chief cost pertaining to the making of the mold. Vulcanized rubber, which can be bent and twisted, has been found to constitute the best material for the making of artificial ears.—Detroit Free Press.

A Question of Size.

If old Gorge Jones was the most inquisitive man in the village, Tom Morton was certainly the surliest.

One afternoon, as Gorge perambulated slowly along the one narrow street, he paused at Tom's garden fence and gazed inquiringly over at Tom, who was busily nailing a very large box together.

"Afternoon, Tom!" said the old chap generally. "Whatever be 'ee puttin' that great box together for?"

Tom paused in his hammering long enough to retort curtly:

"To hold all your questions, if so be as it's big enough!"

Gorge eyed him in pained silence for a few moments. Then he took an empty matchbox from his pocket and threw it over to Sandy.

"Then that'll do for yer civil answers if so be as it's small enough!" he retorted quietly.—London Express.

Lotteries in England.

Lotteries for the purpose of raising money for the state have never caught on in England. But for definite ends of a semistate character, such as building canals or founding a British museum, sanction has been readily granted. Our first recorded lottery is that of 1509, when the prizes were pieces of plate, the chances 40,000 for 10 shillings each and the desirable object the maintenance of harbors. But, once familiar grown, lotteries corrupted the ancient virtues of John Bull, and by the time of Queen Anne the state stepped in and suppressed every private lottery as a public nuisance. By an act passed in 1823 sanction was given to a particular lottery, and that was the last. At the same time all sale of tickets for home or foreign lotteries was forbidden.—London Times.

Fair Enough.

"Yes," we admitted, "it's a fine car, and we'd be glad to buy it, but we can't afford to buy it, and there's no use wasting your breath trying to persuade us."

"Listen," pleaded the agent. "This car isn't going to cost you a cent. All you've got to do is to take out an accident policy in our favor and the car is yours. We'll even pay the premium on the policy. Can anything be fairer than that?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Both Prodigals.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "Love," said he, "I am like the prodigal son. I shall reform by and by."

"I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I shall arise and go to my father."

Changed Words.

The English language presents a large number of words that have been completely changed in their significance since they first came into use. In some cases their meaning has been exactly reversed. A conspicuous example of this is the word "let," which Shakespeare uses several times with the meaning "to hinder." Hamlet exclaimed, "I'll make a ghost of him that lets me," of course "him that stops me."

The word is used in the same sense in the Bible, as in II Thessalonians ii, 7—"He who now letteth will let until he be taken out of the way."

"Ravel" and "unravel" mean exactly the same thing, although at one time to unravel probably meant to reduce confusion to order. Compare the words "valuable" and "invaluable" and "loose" and "unloose."

As used frequently in the Bible "prevent" instead of meaning to "hinder" means to "precede" or "go before," which is, of course, its etymological meaning.—Los Angeles Times.

Holy Lands of All Religions.

Christians call Palestine the Holy Land because it was the birthplace of the Christian religion on earth as well as that of the Saviour, whose birth, ministry and death are inseparably associated with the history of Jerusalem and vicinity. To the Mohammedans Mecca, in Arabia, is the holy land, it being the birthplace of Mohammed, the saviour of the followers of that faith.

India is the holy land of the Chinese and other oriental Buddhists, it being the native land of Sakya Muni, the supreme Buddha. Ellis, one of the several divisions of the ancient Peloponnesus, was the Mecca and the Jerusalem of the ancient Greeks. The temple of Olympus Zeus was situated at Elis, and the sacred festivals were held there each year. The believers in the Shinto religion make annual pilgrimage to Sitsa Kara, the immense stone pillar where their supreme ruler last stood while talking to men.

Pigeons in Constantinople.

In no big city in the world are there so many tame pigeons as in Constantinople. In many squares in London there are small flocks of pigeons, but in the Turkish capital they are to be seen by the thousand. These pigeons are sacred, and, indeed, many a wealthy Turk leaves money to be devoted to buying food for them. The story of why they are sacred is rather interesting. When Mohammed, the Turkish prophet, was flying from his enemies he hid in a cavern. At the mouth of the cavern two pigeons built their nest, so tradition runs, while across the entrance a spider spun its web. The soldiers who came along some days later felt certain that no one had entered the cave, seeing the birds nesting and the spider's web, and so never troubled to enter it and search. Ever since then the Turks have held pigeons and spiders to be sacred.

Gifts of the Grass.

The grass is missed only by its absence. When we pass by a house which is minus a green lawn or grassy plot in front we exclaim, "What a blot on the landscape!" In a vague way we realize that the grass gives tone and color to outdoor life as nothing else can; that no picture is complete without it. All the beauties of the seashore—the bold rocks, the crested surf, the dashing waves, the lights and shadows which play at sunrise and sunset beside old ocean—cannot compensate for the lack of the grass beneath our feet. Friends wintering at southern beaches have told us that they grew homesick for the grassy fields and meadows of home.—Margaret Woodward in Country Life Magazine.

Naming the Baby.

Give your baby a name that will suit him or her throughout life. Let it be a euphonious, well balanced name, indicative of intelligence, character and success and one so easily written or spoken that no nicknames will ever be found necessary. If there is available a family name with these good qualities, all the better. Do not indulge in levity, do not give way to sentiment, do not surrender to affectation or romance in this matter of selecting a suitable name, and avoid novel combinations and plays upon words without loading the child down with cheap commonplace.—Dallas News.

Starting the Tears.

Her Husband—Do you know, dear, that I found my first gray hair this morning? His Wife—Oh, give it to me, John, and I'll keep it as a souvenir to remember you by. Her Husband—What's the matter with me keeping it to remember you by?—Indianapolis Star.

When France Washed in Holland.

In the sixteenth century clothes were sent from all parts of France to be washed in Holland, where the water of the canals was supposed to have special cleansing properties. The cost of transport was about ten times greater in those days than at present.

Out of Sight.

Country Cousin—Of course pertaters grows underneath the ground. City Cousin—H'm! Yes, but what gets me is how you tell when they're ripe or not.—Farming Business.

When She Sees It Quickly.

"Can your wife see a joke?" "If it's in the shape of a bonnet or a dress that some other woman is wearing she can."—Detroit Free Press.

Worry, whatever its source, weakens, takes away courage and shortens life.

STEPHENS BILL PROTECTS PUBLIC

Aimed at Dishonest Advertising and False Pretenses.

TO AID HONEST BUSINESS.

Measure Will Prevent Injury to Smaller Cities and Towns From Cutthroat Monopolistic Methods of Mail Order Houses and Big City Stores—Will Insure Uniform Prices and High Quality.

By W. BOB HOLLAND.

"A bill to protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in advertising."

This is the comprehensive title of a measure introduced in the present congress by Representative Dan V. Stephens of Nebraska. A similar bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. No one can find fault with legislation that will achieve the objects stated in the titles of the Stephens-Ashurst bill. The public certainly needs protection "against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising."

The bill now under consideration is the successor of the Stevens bill, a measure introduced in the last congress by Representative Stevens of New Hampshire. It was widely discussed and died in committee after several public hearings, at which its merits and demerits were considered. The Stephens bill embodies the changes that seemed advisable after these hearings and discussions, and it is believed that in its present form it safeguards the producer, the merchant and the consumer.

For many years the right of a producer to contract with merchants for the resale of his products at standard, uniform prices was generally recognized and its legality was not questioned. Then the supreme court of the United States held that such a contract was "in restraint of trade" and "against public policy." The court divided on the question, 5 to 4, and the majority found no specific law forbidding the practice that had long been common, but held that congress had intended the Sherman law to prohibit such business methods.

Agency System Is Legal.

This court made law up long established custom, but it does not prevent the end sought from being reached by other means. Producers who wish to have no discrimination shown to favored individuals can insure uniform prices for their goods by establishing branch establishments or by appointing agents. This is the method followed by manufacturers of automobiles. Bakers who sell their products within a restricted area can also regulate their prices by making grocers their agents and thereby retaining title to their bread and rolls until they reach the consumer.

Producers of other articles, goods sold in small quantities and which must depend on established merchants for their distribution, are denied the right that men in other lines have. The Stephens-Ashurst bill is designed to restore to these producers a protection they had before it was taken away from them by the supreme court.

Cut rate department stores, so called "chain" drug and grocery stores in the large cities, and mail order houses use cut prices on standard, well known articles to draw trade away from small stores and small towns. The loss they may suffer on these standard articles is more than made up by the high profits on anonymous goods or goods put up under their own brands. In this way the producer is injured because the reputation of his product is ruined; the retail merchant is damaged because he cannot afford to advertise widely a special bargain "bait" to attract customers to whom other goods may be sold at a profit; the consumer is damaged because producers are not encouraged to maintain quality and because inferior articles are substituted.

Ample Protection Afforded.

The Stephens-Ashurst bill is not compulsory. To take advantage of its provisions the producer must register his trademark or special brand with the bureau of corporations in Washington and must pay a fee of \$10. He must not have a monopoly of articles belonging to the same general class of merchandise, and he must not agree with any competitor to control prices. The producer must also file a schedule giving the prices at which his listed article is sold to wholesalers, to retailers and to the consumer. This schedule of prices becomes a public document. The prices scheduled must be uniform to buyers under similar circumstances. This permits reduction in prices for quantity purchases and allowances to equalize freight rates.

A merchant who decides to quit business, who wishes to discontinue any line of listed goods or who becomes bankrupt must first offer such listed articles to the manufacturers for redemption at the full price paid. Should the manufacturers neglect or refuse to redeem the goods then the dealer can sell them at any price he desires or can get. Damaged goods must also be offered for exchange or redemption, and if later offered for sale at reduced prices the reason for the reduction must be made known to purchasers. There is also a clause permitting reasonable sales.

COST A DIAMOND FOR EACH TIME JILTED

Youth Has Only Three Remaining of Original Seven in Locket—Hopes to Find a True Lover.

Kansas City, Mo.—A well dressed young man walked into a loan office here. He brought forth his pocketbook and paid the interest on money he had borrowed on a locket.

Then he asked Frank Nevin, appraiser, to be allowed to see the trinket. Nevin produced it. The young man examined it and grew confidential.

"That locket," he said, "represents four love affairs gone astray. You will notice four of the seven diamonds with which it was originally set are missing. It was four years ago that I became engaged the first time. The girl suggested I take a diamond from the locket for an engagement ring. I have been engaged three times since, and every time I have used one of the diamonds. The girls have broken their engagements and then kept the ring."

"You see these three remaining stones? I hope to be able to find a girl that will keep her promise before they are all gone."

Mr. Nevin said the diamonds in the locket were worth about \$75 each.

WAR EMANCIPATES THE TURKISH WOMEN

Veils Being Discarded or Modified, and Theaters Will Soon See Native Actresses in Belief.

Constantinople.—Since the allies abandoned the Dardanelles attack Constantinople has become normal and is now as far removed from the theater of war as any big city in neutral countries. The cafes and motion picture houses are well attended, and the theaters are crowded. Recently there was a big first night in the Petit Champs, the occasion being the performance of a French comedy. The actors were Turks, but the actresses were all Armenians, as Turkish women are not yet permitted to appear on the stage, but the general opinion is expressed by all thinking Turks that before long their women will make their first appearance as actresses.

The emancipation of women in Turkey has made remarkable progress since the beginning of the war. In the best society in Constantinople the women no longer wear their veils when receiving their guests. Though veils continue to be worn by the Turkish women in the street, still the fashion has made them so flimsy and transparent that they might just as well be dispensed with.

Consequently all the fascination and mystery that heretofore has surrounded the harem has suddenly disappeared. There is no longer any such thing, and in its place there is simply the usual family life. The Turkish woman is as much a housewife as her European sister, and in this war her resources have been taxed to the utmost. Despite the fact that the rich agricultural country of Anatolia is not far distant, the prices of all necessities of life have increased enormously.

Turkey has awakened from its long lethargy, and the war has brought a new life in the empire. Progress is now the keynote, and the indications are that within a few years Constantinople will be one of the most advanced cities in the world.

WOMEN NOT REAL ANGLERS.

New York Commissioner Pratt, Therefore, Would Let 'Em Fish Free.

Albany, N. Y.—"Women," says Conservation Commissioner Pratt, "do not constitute a factor of importance in the fishing situation."

Therefore Mr. Pratt recommends that the fair sex, as are children under sixteen years of age, be exempt from the provisions of his bill to compel fishermen to take out an annual license costing \$1.10.

"It is not desired," he adds, "to put any burden upon these young fishermen."

Under the bill a license is not required to catch suckers, bullheads, carp or other plebeian fish, but to catch fish propagated by the state the \$1.10 fee must be paid.

WEDS LOSER OF PHOTO.

Planter Traveled Throughout Middle West Six Months Seeking Ideal.

Hudsonville, Mich.—George N. Howard, a planter of Birmingham, Ala., found a handbag on the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds at San Francisco last September. The bag contained the photograph of a young woman. On the picture was written the name "Wisconsin."

Howard fell in love and for six months traveled throughout the middle west seeking his ideal. He found her here.

The bride was Miss Nettie Telma of Oshkosh, Wis.

Flying Hen Drops Egg.

Bluefield, W. Va.—What is believed to be the first time on record of a hen laying an egg in midair was the unusual accomplishment of a brown leghorn in the express office at Graham. After the coop had been placed on a truck the brown leghorn escaped, and while flying dropped a snow white egg into space. John Jones, a colored roustabout, who was pursuing the hen, caught the egg as it dropped.

MINISTER GIVES GIRLS TWELVE GOLDEN RULES

Divine Tells Them to Think Carefully and Prayerfully About Their Wedding Day.

Cleveland.—"Twelve Golden Rules For Young Ladies" was the subject of the sermon delivered by Rev. Thomas Hughes, pastor of the Rocky River Methodist church. The twelve rules are:

"Always remember to be a lady.
"Don't be loud and boisterous.
"Be modest and virtuous.
"Choose carefully your company of both sexes.

"Open your eyes and ears, but keep your heart closed to the gush and nonsense from the so called lovers.

"Be careful about your dress. Have it becoming and tasteful.

"Be more careful about what is in your head than what is in your heart.

"Don't be self conceited.

"Don't keep company with a staid young man.

"Think carefully and prayerfully about your wedding day.

"Be considerate about the time and money of your gentlemen friends.

"Be true to the best ideals of womanhood."

DRIVEN INSANE BY 100 CIGARETTES A DAY

Sent to an Asylum Upon Saloonkeeper's Complaint and Doctor's Testimony.

Detroit, Mich.—Frank Winters, the man who smoked a hundred cigarettes a day, was committed to the Pontiac asylum by Judge Hulbert recently in the probate court.

The incessant use of the cigarettes was declared by Dr. S. L. Layton, who examined Winters, to have affected his mind. Frequenting a saloon at the corner of Chamberlain and Lawndale avenues, Winters smoked until his supply gave out and his money too. After that he begged smokes from the customers of the saloon, according to Joseph Berman, the proprietor of the place.

Berman petitioned the court to have Winters taken to an asylum. A German by birth, Winters was getting along well in this country until the cigarette habit got the upper hand. Given jobs by Berman, Winters even lost his power of application to simple work.

"No more work for me," he would say as he would sit down on the job, Berman told investigators.

The nicotine undoubtedly had a deteriorating effect on his mentality, Dr. Layton declared.

FEWER KANSAS FARMERS.

There Are Not So Many Now as Ten Years Ago.

Abilene, Kan.—Fewer people are engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kansas now than ten years ago, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

"In 1895 of those engaged in all occupations 55 per cent were in agriculture," he declared, "and in 1905 50 per cent and in 1915 46 per cent. It is a very discouraging sign in a state like Kansas, where agriculture is the overshadowing industry, that fewer instead of more people are engaging in it."

Some of the serious problems that must be solved in Kansas are those of the home seeker, the ownership of lands, employment of capital, better farming and the improvement of conditions of rural life, Mr. Mohler asserted.

WOULDN'T SPOIL HIS FINGERS

Artistic Hands, Out of a Job, Refuses to Shovel Coal.

Montclair, N. J.—If a man has "plano fingers" and is offered a job on a coal wagon should he accept the job to support his wife and six children, or should a philanthropic society place him in some position where his digital refinement would not be affected by manual labor?

This is one of the questions propounded in the annual report of Mrs. Nettie E. Patterson, superintendent of the Altruist society. Mrs. Patterson mentions the case in referring to the difficulties that confront the society. She said that a man when offered a place on the coal wagon refused, saying he had been told he had "plano fingers" and did not wish to spoil them.

UNABLE TO FIND A WIFE.

Farmer Has Been Searching Sixteen Years, but So Far Has Failed.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Joseph Cronan, a farmer of Derby, announced that he had searched forty-two states and two countries of Europe and that, while in a receptive mood, he had not found a girl suitable to be his spouse.

"I am strictly temperate, a healthy and strong farmer, and I have been searching sixteen years for the right kind of a wife," he declared. "I have yet to find the woman, and I wish the newspapers would help me."

Pig Ate Sixty Others' Tails.

Findlay, O.—Ansony James, a Delaware county farmer, went into his hog yard and found sixty of his sixty-one pigs minus tails. He watched the drove for awhile and saw the sixty-first pig trying to eat his own tail.

When We Feared the Indians. At a recent gathering of life insurance men one of the old timers exhibited a copy of a permit which had been attached to a policy issued in 1863. This permit read:

"The within assured has permission to reside in any settled part of the states of California, Nevada, Oregon or Washington territory and while so residing to make trips (as a passenger only) on first class steamers plying between the ports of Washington territory, the states of California and Oregon and the Sandwich Islands and to proceed to and return from in like manner or by public conveyance overland:

"Provided that written notice be given by the assured whenever any trip to the Sandwich Islands or to the Atlantic states is undertaken to the general agent of the company at San Francisco, Cal., and provided, also, that on the overland route the said assured to take his own risk by death from hostile Indians."—Wall Street Journal.

A Natural Born Spender. When a long forgotten cousin died and left Miss Mitfield a round hundred thousand the entire village, after having recovered from the shock, fell to wondering whether the faded little spinster, after having for sixty-three years pinched and scraped and plain sewed just to keep soul and body together, would, after all, get much comfort from her eleventh hour opulence.

The state of little Miss Mitfield's mind was revealed when her next door neighbor inquired what she should do with her money—did she mean to save it?

"Save it!" Her eyes flashed with new found scorn. "Listen to me, Betsy; all my life long I've wanted a pair of side combs with yellow glass beads onto 'em, and now I'm goin' to hev 'em; yes, ma'am, even if I should hev to go as high as 50 cents!"—Youth's Companion.

COFFEE WITH MILK.

For many years after coffee was first drunk in Europe, says the Manchester Guardian, no one thought of mixing it with milk any more than the Turks and Arabs do now. The use of coffee au lait seems to date from 1687. Mme. de Sevigne, writing to her daughter in that year, said that a doctor much in vogue "has taught us to mix sugar and milk with our coffee. They make a most delightful compound, which will help to support me through the rigors of Lent."

In a letter written seven years earlier she had mentioned as an eccentric proceeding on the part of Mme. de la Sabliere that "she drinks milk to her tea." Readers of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan" may remember that one of the Alnus thought it disgusting that Mrs. Bishop should drink milk and pollute her tea with a fluid having so strong a smell and taste.

Rip Van Winkle—Himself. Joseph Jefferson used to tell a story of his visit to a village in the Catskill mountains. He was taking a cup of tea in the hotel when he heard a negro waiter giving a detailed account of legends.

"Yes, sah," he continued, "Rip went up into de mountains, slep' for twenty years, and when he come back hyar in dis berry town his own folks didn't know him."

"Why," said the listener, "you don't believe the story's true?"

"True? Ob course it is. Why," pointing to Jefferson, "dat's de man."

Boss Prevaricators. "There goes a man who boasts that he has never bought a gold brick."

"Reminds me of the fellow who says he has never told a lie."

"Yes. He reminds me of the chap who says the upkeep of his automobile is next to nothing."

"And he's in the same category with the man who says he never was sick a day in his life."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Fuel in Ancient Rome. The fuel of the ancient Romans was almost exclusively charcoal. This was burned in open pans without grate or flue and gave economical heat for living rooms and baths. The inconvenience of chimneys was avoided, and the heat could be easily regulated.

Frenzied Finance. Short—I wish I were a rumor. Long—What's the answer? Short—Why, a rumor soon gains currency.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Treating a Sprain.

A sprain is a straining or tearing of the ligaments and capsule which surround a joint by a sudden twist or wrench. There are pain, heat and swelling at the seat of the injury, followed later on by discoloration of the skin. The treatment is to put the parts affected at complete rest. If the sprain is in a joint of the upper extremity apply a padded splint to the inside of the limb, then place the forearm in a large arm sling. If in a joint of the lower extremity place the patient in bed, apply a padded back splint to the limb and keep it slightly elevated. After the limb has been put at rest apply bandages dipped in a saturated solution of epsom salts. Keep the bandages constantly wet with the solution. If the pain is severe and cold cannot be tolerated use hot applications of the epsom salt solution.